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1814

Free States.

State.

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ASON WILLSON. -- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main ance.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY WILLIAM BIRNEY, ESQ. OF CINCINNATI.

SECTION I.

REMARKS.

The argument of this article may be briefly sta-

I. The slave-holding states rule the Union. II. They should not, for, compared with the

1. They are less in population. 2. They contributed less, both in money and

military force, to achieve the independence of the

3. They are less intelligent. 4. They are inferior in wealth, manufacturing commercial and agricultural.

The officers are arranged according to the power and dignity of their respective offices. It would evidently be improper to place the Secretary of State, who manages the fore gn relations of the country, below the Vice President, who is little more than a mere officer of ceremony, with his power in expectancy and not in possession. It will be observed that the names of persons who declined appointments are omitted throughout. The tables cover the years between March, 1789. and January 1843.

TABLE 1. PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Stare Stales.

	within white	2.0	
	State.	Date.	Dura. of office
G. Washington,	Virginia,	1789	8 years
T. Jefferson,	Virginia.	1801	8
J. Madison,	Virginia,	1809	8 - 11
J. Monroe,	Virginia,	1317	8 34
A. Jackson,	Tennessee,	1829	8
J. Tyler,	Virginia,	1841	21 month
	Free States		
J. Adams,	Mass.	1797	4 years
J. Q. Adams,	Mass.	1825	A years
M Von Dunen	37 37 1	1000	4

n Buren, 1 N. York, 1837 4 " W. H. Harrison, 2 Ohio, 1841 1 month.
[Southern men have occupied the Presidential chair 41 years and nine months; northern men 12 1. The northern man with southern principles

In 1840. the Alabama Legislature resolved, "That the present administration of the General Govern-ment by promoting the interests of the South and guarding our institutions, has wen our admiraion and secured our support." Mr. Van Buren voted for the post office gag-law.

2. A Virginian; every act of his public life showed his attachment to the southern policy—In a letter, dated June 1, 1840, to J. Lyons, of Va... e says, "my friends truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support southern rights than any person north of Mason and Dixon's line." About the same time, the Charleston Mercury,

a democratic paper, said of him, "He now stands rectus in curia with the South." TABLE 2. One of the most important functions of the One of the most important functions of the Executive Department is the management of our relations with foreign courts. This is entrusted to the Secretary of State. He instructs all ambassative Secretary of State. He instructs all ambassative Secretary of States. He instructs all ambassative Secretary of States are secretary of States. dors, ministers, commissioners and consuls; treaties which are the supreme law of the land are him next to the Chief Magistrate.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

w = 17	Slave States.	
	State.	Date.
T. Jefferson,	Virginia,	1789
E. Randolph,	Virginia,	1794
J. Marshall,	Virginia,	1800
J. Madison,	Virginia,	1801
R. Smith,	Maryland.	1809
J. Monroe, 1	Virginia,	1811
H. Clay, 2	Kentucky,	1825
E. Livingston,	Louisiana,	1831
L. McLane,	Delaware,	1833
J. Forsyth, 3	Georgia,	1835
	Free States.	
T. Pickering,	Pa.	1795
J. Q. Adams,	Mass.	1817

Mass. 1841 A southern administration instructed the commis-Afterney at Law, Cheenman, Onio,

7 HL attend promptly to the collection of claims, to
Cosses in Bankruptey and to all other professional
business which may be confided to their care, in the County, State and Federal Courts.

State and Federal Courts. do so, unless Britain would consent to restore the s aves or make compensation for them. "Ti negroes taken from the southern states should b returned to their owners or paid for at their fu value." This stipulation is included "in the conditions on which you are to insist in the propose

1829

negotiations."—Letter of instruction from M Monroe, Jan. 28th, 1814. American State paper Vol. 9, page 364. 2. June 19th 1826, Mr. Clay instructed Mr. Gallatin, our minister to England, to propose restoration of slaves escaping from the West In dies to the United States, if England would reciprocate the favor by restoring slaves escaping from the United States to Canada. The proposal wa promptly rejected.

3. This southern secretary considered the se tlement of the North Eastern boundary as a ma ter of secondary importance, when compared wit the claims of southern masters for shipwrecke slaves-thus freed by the act of God. He says, a letter of instructions in 1836, to our slavehold ing ambassador in England:-"The most imme diately pressing of the matters with which th United States Legation at London is now charg ed, is the claim of certain American citizens gainst Great Britain for a number of slaves, th cargoes of three vessels wrecked on British is ands in the Atlantic."

From the above notes it appears that the free Republic of the United States is a most convenient slave-catcher for the South.

4. This gentleman well earned his present office by his | ledge to the South at Richmond, Vir-A LLEN & LANCASTER. -- Attorneys at Law N W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnation one perpetual outcry in all the administration papers from Palvinners. South advantable of the south at Richmond, Virginia, in 1840. "There is," said Mr. Webster, "one perpetual outcry in all the administration papers from Palvinners. South advantable of the south advantable of the south advantable of the south advantable of the south at Richmond, Virginia, in 1840. one perpetual outcry in all the administration pa- given a speaker to the House since 1809. pers from Baltimore, South, admonishing the people of the south, that their own state governments and the property they hold under them are not secure of Main and Fourth sts..

July 9. 51-tf

> Government is that of Judge of the Supreme nually, has been conducted under the auspices John Tyler, of slaveholders. peachment for, and conviction of some malfeas-

J. Blair,

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT. Slave States. State. J. Marshall. Virginia. 1801 J. Rutledge, S. Carolina. 1789 Virginia, J. Iredell. 1790 N. Carolina Maryland, Mary and, 1796 Virginia, . Carolina. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky,

S. Chase. 1798 B. Washington, W. Johnson, T. Todd. 1807 G. Duvall, 1811 J. M. Wayne, R. B. Taney, Maryland, 1836 Virginia, J. McKinley, Tennessee. J. Catron. 1837 P. Y. Daniel, Virginia, Free States. J. Jay, W. Cushing, N. York, Massachusetts, J. Wilson, Pennsylvania, W. Patterson, N. York, O. Ellsworth, B. Livingston, N. York. Massachusetts, J. Story, S. Thompson, J. McLean. N. York, Ohio, Pennsylvania,

Judiciary is made still clearer by TABLE 4.

of the heads of the other Departments, on all le- Canada for the same reason! gal or constitutional questions. He appears for he United States in all cases in the Supreme Court to which they are a party. ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Slave States. Sate. E. Randolph, Virginia, C. Lee, R. Smith. Maryland. J. Breckenridge, Kentucky, C. A. Rodney, W. Pinkney, Maryland, W. Wirt, J. M. Berrien, 1 Virginia, Georgia, R. B. Taney, F. Grundy, Tennessee. J. J. Crittenden H. S. Legare, 2

Free States. 1794 W. Bradford. Pennsylvania. Massachusetts, 1801 L. Lincoln, 1814 Pennsylvania, R F Rutler N. York. 1834 Pennsylvania, 1839 H. D. Gilpin,

1. "I have been educated in sentiments of habitual reverence for the Constitution of the United States: I have been taught to consider the Union of these states as essential to their safety.— The feeling is nowhere so universal or more strong than among the people of the south. But they have a stronger feeling—need I name it?" Speech in Congress on the Panama mission, 1826. He was ready to nullify the Constitution and dissolve the Union, if either came in conflict with the interests of the "peculiar institution."

ty on our vessels and trade, because the U. States have insultingly refused to recognize her nationformed under his supervision directed by the al independence. Some northern merchants en President, and are not submitted to the Senate, gaged in this trade, and wishing to get rid of the except for final ratification. We therefore place heavy taxes upon it, petitioned Congress in 1838, to recognize Hayti as a Government. In the debate on the petition, Mr. Legare said, "It ought 4 brigs, 10 schooners and 4 steamers. There to be rejected with reprobation. As sure as you live, sir, if this course is permitted to go on, the live, sir, if this course is permitted to go on, the live, sir, if this course is permitted to go on, the sun of this Union will go down—it will go down in Broom-and go down to rise no more. I pronounce the authors of such things trailors, trail tors not to their country only, but to the whole human race."

TABLE 5. The slave power has for many years past, given complexion to the National Legislation through a southern speaker of the House of Representa tives. It can be provided beyond cavil, that the most important committees of the House have generally been under the control of slavehold ers, placed on them by the Speaker. This may account for the partiality shown to the slave states of the Union in every Federal Law, inte 1. During the last war, some of the slaves of our "southern brethren" escaped to the British ressels on the coast and in the southern rivers.—

A southern administration instructed the many southern administration in the southern adminis been completely saturated with the peculiar consioners, sent in 1814 to negotiate a treaty of stitutional views of southern politicians in the -hape of Congressional Reports.

ch	SPEAKERS OF THE HO	USE OF REPRESENTA	TIVES.
to	. 8	Slave States.	
he he		State	Date
he	J. Dayton	N. Jersey	179 179
iii	N. Macon	N. Carolina	180
ed	4.	66	180
r.	H. Clay	Kentucky	181
	"	"	181
s,	L. Cheves	S. Carolina	181
ſr.	H. Clay	Kentucky .	181
a a	"	44	181
11-	**	44	181
p-	P. P. Barbour	Virginia	182
m P	H. Clay	Kentucky	182
as	A. Stevenson	Virgina	182
43	"	**	182
et-	66	66	183
it-	J. Bell	Tennessee	.183
th	J. K. Polk	Tennessee	183
ed	**	**	183
in	J.M.T. Hunter	Virginia	183
d-	R White	Kentucky	184
e-	Fre	ee States.	
he	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	178
g-	J. Trumbull	Connecticut	179
a-	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	179
l-	T. Sedgwick	Massachusetts	179
-10	J. B. Varnum	Massachusets	180
	44	66	180

New York

TABLE 6.

J. W. Taylor 1

considerable share in the administration of the the President. The South at the Conclusion of Government. You all know that this is the gen- the last war, took this department into favor and Committees, according to the rule established at the Government. You all know that this is the general cry. In regard to slavery, I hold that Congress has no right to interfere in any manner whatever, with that subject." [In means cheering.] He means in the states, and so say the antislavery men, but the peculiar circumstances in which #Mr. W. stood, gave this language all the force of an explicit pledge to the southern policy.

Table 3.

The last war, took this department into layor and monopolized it for nearly thriteen years. When monopolized it for nearly thriteen years. When the slave power thought proper in 1837 to make the United States break their treaty of peace with the unoffending Florida Seminoles, because they would not give their negro wives, half-breed children and negro staves to Georgian and Carolina claimants, the justice of whose claims remains yet to be proved, it again filled this department into layor and monopolized it for nearly thriteen years. When the slave gower thought proper in 1837 to make the United States break their treaty of peace with the unoffending Florida Seminoles, because they would not give their negro wives, half-breed children and negro staves to Georgian and Carolina claimants, the justice of whose claims remains yet to be proved, it again filled this department into layor and monopolized it for nearly thriteen years. When the slave generally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of each Committee was severally balloted for and then the other members of ment; and that slave catching war, paid for by J. C. Calhoun, The third office in dignity under the Federal the North, at the rate of some eight millions an-

> SECRETARIES OF WAR. Stave States. State. J. McHenry Maryland W. H. Crawford Georgia 1 J. C. Calhoun South Carolina J. Barbour Virginia J. H. Eaton Tennessee J. R. Poinsett South Carolina J. Bell Tennessee Free States. State. Massachusetts H. Knox T. Pickeriug Pennsylvania S. Dexter Massachusetts H. Dearborn Massachusetts Massachusetts J. Armstrong New York P. B. Porter 2 New York

1828 Ohio 1831 New York J. C. Spencer 1 The Federal government has never been led by its zeal for the advancement of northern interests, to make a hostile descent on the territory of a nation at peace with us; for the interests of the peculiar property" of the South, however, it 1796 has dishonored itself by trading under foot a sol-1807 emn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of that nation, to break up a settlement of Indians and negroes, supposed to harbor runaway negroes from Georgia. These per-1830 sons occupied a fort on the Appalachicola, and The morth has had no Ch. of Justice since 1801. Lad opened several plantations around it. The In the last nine years, six appointments have attack was made from a gunboat, and the result been made to the Supreme lench-all from save is thus stated in the official report: "Three huntates. That these states have the control of the dred negroes, men, women and children, and about and sevenly were killed and the greater part of The Attorney General of the United States is the rest mortally wounded." How long will it the confidential adviser of the President as well as be, ere the slave power dictates an attack on

2 Only a few months in office. There are fifty-nine military posts and arsenals in the United States; of these, thirty-four are in the South, twenty-five in the North. The soldiers are, an immense majority of them, from the

Date. TABLE 7. The Post office and Treasury departments re-1805 quire great business capacity, unwearied attention to minute details, readiness in the solution 1807 of difficult problems and great force ist in ar-1811 rangement. Southern politicians conscious of 1817 their deficiency in these qualities of mind, and 1829 hating figures and drudgery, have generally left 1831 these offices to their clearer-headed brethren of 1838 the North. Since 1829, however, they have, for 1841 an obvious reason, kept the Post office depart-

1841 ment for the most part in their own hands.

POST MASTERS GENERAL. 25th Slave States. State. 26th 1st J. Habersham Georgia Kentucky 1695 W. T. Barry A. Kendall 1 26th 1829 Kentucky C. A. Wickliffe Kentucky 1841 FREE STATES. Free States. Congress. Session. 1st 24 John Snyder S. Osgood T. Pickering Massachusetts 1789 1794 Pennsylvania 2d G. Granger R. J. Meigs Connecticut 1802 6th 1st Uriah Tracy Ohio 1814 J. McLean J. M. Niles 2 1840 2d 2d 6th 1840 7th F. Granger New York

1. "By no act or direction of mine official or

1. "By no act or direction aid knowingly in 11th 1st 2d 26th 2d The Secretary of the Navy bears authority over 11 ships of the line, 17 frigates, 18 sloops,

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY. Slave States Date. B. Goddart. R. Smith Maryland 189-Maryland 1802 P. Hamilton South Carolina 1809 J. Branch G. E. Badger South Carolina 1841 Virginia 1841 Free States.

State. J. Crowninshield Massachusetts Pennsylvania. D. W. Crowninshield Massachusets S. Thompson New York New Jersey Woodbury M. Dickerson Mew Hampshire New Jersey J. K. Paulding 2 New York 1. A disunionist. His recommendation of an R Rush increase of the Navy is opposed by Mr. Adams, on the ground of and intention on the part of the M Van Buren

of the coasting trade in slaves. 2. Wrote a book in defence of slavery.
Since the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, the Navy department has been filled with

1829

1833

Date.

1795

1801

1814

1825

1833

1834

TABLE 9. SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY. Slave State. State. G. W. Campbell Tennessee W. H. Crawford L. McLane Georgia Delaware R. B. Taney Maryland Free States. State. A. Hamilton New York O. Wolcott Connecticut S. Dexter Massachusetts A. Gallatin J. A. Dallas Pennsylvania Pennsylvania R. Rush Pennsylvania 8. D. Ingham Pennsylvania W.J. Duane Pennsylvania

Woodbury

Pennsylvania TABLE 10. The Vice President is little more than a page- E Livingston ant of state, during the life of the President. 1820 Custom has taken from him, it is believed in the majority of instances, the organization of the E Gerry 1. With the exception of J. W. Taylor of New York who served three years, the North has not fore us, we are inclined to think that this function of R R Livingston tion of his office has been more frequently performed by the President pro tem or the senate itself, than by him. The following notice of the A Gallatin The Secretary of War has the control of the appointment of committees in that body, is taken L Case

New Hampshire

"Dec. 11. The senate then proceeded to ballot for

4 years 8 " 4 " R. M. Johnson, Kentucky, 1837 1841 Virginia, Free States. John Adams Mass. Aaron Burr N. York, 1801 66 G. Clin.on
Elbridge Gerry Mass.

Compakins N Y. N. York 1805 1813 M. Van Buren N. Y. 1833 TABLE II.

For the perfect accuracy of this table, I can-W Irving not vouch, but believe it generally correct. The names have never before been collated. They were taken by a friend for my use from the Date records of the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S PRO-TEMPORE OF THE SENATE. SLAVE STATES. Congress. Session. Names. 1801 1st Richard H. Lee 1809 Henry Tazewell · Jacob Reed S. C. 2d John E. Howard Abraham Baldwin John Brown Jesse Franklin Joseph Anderson Tenn Md. Samuel Smith lst John Milledge Ga. John Gaillard John Pope Wm. H. Crawford John Gaillard S. C. 24 James Barbour Va. John Gaillard Nathaniel Macon N. C. Samuel Smith Littleton W. Tazewell Va. 21 Samuel Smith Md. Hugh L. White Tenn. George Poindexter lst

W. P. Mangum 4 N. C. Names. States. N.H. Willian Brigham Theodore Sedgwick Mass. Samuel Livermore N. H. Conn. Stephen R. Bradly Vt. Andrew Gregg Joseph B. Varnum Mass Saml. S. Southard N. J. Fifty from the Slave States, eleven from the In the event of the decease of President Tyler, Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, will be-

The tables in this section embrace all the Euopean Courts to which the United States have ever sent a minister. Special agents are omitted throughout. The names of Charge D'Affaires are TABLE I.

GREAT BRITAIN: Slave States State G Morris 1 New Jersey 1789 T Pinkney South Carolina 1792 W Pinckney Maryland 1806 1801 J Barbour Virginia 1828 1814 L McLane District of Columbia 1818 A Vail 1832 1815 A Stevenson 2 Virginia 1836 1833 Free States. 1834 State 1838 1834 Rufus King 3 New York 1796 Massachusetts Q Adams Pennsylvania 1817 A Gallatin Pennsylvania New York South to use an enlarged Navy for the protection E Everett 4 Massachusetts 1841 1. Slavery was not abolished in N. Jersey until 1804. 2. Said to have been a member of the Anti-

repeal Corn Law League. For this the wheat growing farmers of the North and West owe im no love. 3. Reappointed in 1825, but prevented by sickness from entering on the discharge of the

Date, official duties. 4. Southern senators opposed violently the confirmation of his nomination.

TARLE 2. FRANCE. Slave States State W Short Virginia New Jersey Morris Monroe Virginia C C Pinckney South Carolina Marshall Virginia 1799 in italics. 1829 P Henry W V Murray Virginia Maryland 1799 W R Davie North Carolina 1799 J A Bayard Delaware Georgia 1841 J Brown A. Jackson Louisiana J. R. Poinsett Virginia A. Butler Louisiana 1833 P. Ellis Free States Date State

Massachusetts 1797 Connecticut N. Edwards 1 New York Connecticut Pennsylvania 1815 Illinois. 1836 TABLE 3. SPAIN. Slave States State Maryland

South Carolina 1794 South Carolina 1801 1804 Virginia Georgia 1819 Virginia 1823 A Middleto South Carolina 1835 1 month W T Barry Kentucky J H Eaton Tennessee 1836 8 years A Vail District of Columbia Free States Date D Humphreys Connecticut 1796 Massachusetts J Bowdoin 1814 Massachusetts A H Everett Massachustts 1825 Vermont C P Van Ness New York

> 6 TABLE 4. Russia. The cold climate of this country, and the limited commercial intercourse of the South with her, have not prevented southern gentlemen from treating the embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg as part of the proper spoils belonging to the victor. Slave States.

Delaware J. A. Bavard W. Pinckney Maryland G. W. Campbell H. Middleton S. Carolina Virginia J. Randolph C. S. Todd Kentucky Free States. J. Q. Adams Massnchusetts J. Buchanan Pennsylvania. N. Jersey M. Dickerson Pennsylvania. W. Wilkins J. R. Clay Pennsylvania G. M. Dallas. Pennsylvania C. C. Cambreleng N. York 7 TABLE 5. PORTUGAL. Slave States. State. S. Carolina W. Smith T. Sumpter S. Carolina J. Graham Virginia Virginia Mississippi W. Barrow Free States. D. Humphreys Connecticut Massachusetts J. Q. Adams Massachusetts H. Dearborn Maine E. Kavanaugh TABLE 6. SWEDEN. Stave States. State. -

Maryland

18-

1819

J. Russell R. Island Massachusetta N. York TABLE 7. PRUSSIA. Slave States. Date State H. Clay Free Staies. Massachusetts J. Q. Adams 1797 H. Wheaton 1 R. Island 1837 1. The chief business of this gentleman has been to enlarge the market for rice and tobacco. TABLE 8. AUSTRIA. Slave States. Maryland Dan. Jeniser 1841 Free States. H. Muhlenburg Pennsylvania 1831 TABLE 9. NETHERLANDS. Slave States. State. Virginia W. V. Murry 1799 1825 C Hughes Maryland A. Devazac C. Hughes Louisiana Maryland 1842 Free States. Date. State. J. Q. Adams Massachusetts W. Eustis A. H. Everett Massachusetts Massachusetts Maine H. Bleeker New York TABLE 10. NEGOTIATORS OF THE TREATY OF GRENT. Slave States J. A. Bayard Delaware II. Clay Kentucky 1814 Free States. State. J. Q. Adams Massachusetts 1813 A. Gal'atin Pennsylvania 1813 J. Russell TABLE 11. TURKEY. Slave States. Maryland Maryland D. Porter TABLE 12. Slave States. H. W. Hillyard Alabama 1842 Belgium W. Bulwer Virginia 1842 Two Sicilies A Baber Georgia 1841 Sardinia These gentlemen are Charge d' Affaires appointed by President Tyler. SECTION 111.

The Tables in this section embrace Mexico, 1790 Texas and those South American Courts to which 1792 the United States have ever sent a Minister. The 1794 rule excludes those to which Charge d' Affaires 1797 only have sent. Special agents are omitted 1797 throughout. The names of Charge d' Affaires are TABLE 1. MEXICO. . Slave Stales. Date.

Tennessee South Carolina 1825 South Carolina 1834 Mississippi South Carolina Free States. State. Illinois 1 A Kentuckian. Southern interest procured him the gubernatorial chair of the Territory of

For a full account of the efforts of southern a ministrations to involve the U. S. in war with Mexico, in order to effect the annexation of Texas, see the speech of J. Q. Adams, in '37 on Texas. Our Ministers in Mexico have not been backward in their endeavors to accomplish this object-so desirable to the slave-interest of the U. States. TABLE 2.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA. Slave States. State. Virginia South Carolina 1823 R. C. Anderson 1827 B. T. Watte Kentucky 1829 1834 R. B. McAfes Kentucky Free States. Date. 1828 State. W. H. Harrison Ohio TABLE 3. BUENOS AYRES. Slave States. State. C. A. Rodney Delaware 1823 J. M. Forbes Florida Free States. State. Massachusetts F, Baylies

CHILI. Slave States. State. 1834 R. Pollard Virginia Date. 1815 J. S. Pendleton Virginia Free States Date 1918 Ministers. 1820 1823 H. Allen S. Larned Rhode Island 1841 BRAZIL. State. W. Hunter, Rhode Island 1531

TABLE 6. Charge d' Affairs in America under Prest. Tyler. Va. 1842 New Graneda W. M. Blackford 1837 Tenn. 1841 A. A. Hall 1838 Peru J. C. Picket Ky. 1841 Texas J. Eve TABLE 7. CONGRESS OF PANAMA. Slave States. State. Date. Virginia 1797 R. C. Anderson South Carolina

Free States.

Date. State. Pennsylvania J. Sergeant It may be not be generally known that the United States, the fundamental principle of whose constitution is liberty, interfered successfully 1822 to prevent the emancipation of the laboring popul tion of Cuba. And in this manner, the Spanish South American colonies, which had revolted from the mother country and were still warring for independence, convened the Congress of Pan Date. ama, chiefly to project the invas.op of Cuba 1819 which still adhered to Spain, and afforded an 1825 excellent rendezvous for her troops and depot 1830 for her naval force destined to harass the colo-

J. R. Poinsett

2. 多些人,在思想的好 The immediate effect of the invasion of that island would have been the enfranchise ment of the slaves. This, the South was deter loving and free Republic. In a debate in Congress on this subject, Mr. Johnson, of La. said: "We know that Columbia and Mexthat island, (Cuba.). The final decision is now plan of attack to be formed. What then at such a crisis becomes the duty of the Government? Send your Ministers instantly to this diplomatic assembly, where the measure is maturing. Advisa with them—remonstrate—menace if necessary, against a step so dangerous to us and fatal

sary, against a step so dangerous to us and fatal perhaps to them."

The gentlemen above named were appointed Ministers and took with them instructions in which we find the following passage: "The duty," of the United States, "to defend themselves against the contagion of such near and dangerous examples, would constrain them, even at the bazard of losing the friendship of Columbia and Mexico, to employ all the means necessary to their security." The interposition of the United States was effectual. Cuban slavery was preserved. FREE TERRITORIES.

The gubernatorial chairs of the free territories of the north, as well as of the share territories of the south, have generally been filled by southern men. During the whole territorial existence of Indiana and Illinois, they were governed by men from slave states. Mr. Dodge, of Missouri, Governor of Wisconsin; Gen. Chambers, of Kentucky, Gov. of Iowa; and Mr. Mason, from Kentucky. was the last acting Governor of the territory of Michigan.
The Chief Justice and Secretary of Wisconsin

were in '41 also from slave states.

SECTION IV.

The reflection will naturally occur to any one tributed more than the north to achieve our naoffice debt of the Confederation, the south held only \$99,563, or about one dollar in every eleven which this city is quite distinguished.

18181	10499.11	TABLE I	
3568	Population	of the States in 17	90.
Slace S	tates	Free States	District of
Del	59,094	NH	141,88
Md	319,728	Vt	85,53
Va	747,610	Mass	378,78
NC	393,951	RI	68,8
SC	749,073	Conn	237.94
Ga	82,548	NY	340,15
SEAT		NI	184,13
	1.852,004	Pa	434,3
Slaves,	641,481	SARAGE WARE	
110000		The same of	1.871,6
Free por	. 1,210,524	Slaves	40,3
20 150	# 1725 A B COME	The Carlot	Market 14

Troops Continental and Militia, furnished by

Slave States.	Cont.	Militia.	Total.
Delaware,	2,317	376	2,693
Maryland,	13,912	4,127	18,039
Virginia,	26,668	5,620	32,288
North Carolina,	7,263	none	7,263
South Carolina,	6,426	none	6,426
Georgia.	2,669	none	2,629
100	both was		69,288
States now free	Cont.	Militia	Total
N. Hampshire,	12,496	1993	14,489
Massachusetts,	68,007	15,155	83,162
Rhode Island,	5,908	4,284	10,192
Connecticut,	32,039	7,792	39,831
New York,	16,331	3,304	21,635
New Jersey,	10,726	6,055	1,6781
Pennsylvania,	25,608	7,357	32,965

Pennsylvania,	25,608	7,357	32,96
1484	Sum to	al.	219,0
to average 350 care	SECTION V.	end records	ine neit is
The state of the s	LE OF RESU	LTS.	3,000
*be medance to	Slave St	Paramond of the	ree State
Presidents	AL BELL BOARS	6	4
Secretaries of Sta	te 1	ESSENCE BOWN THE P.	THE / U.S.
Judges of Suprem	e Court 1	7	10
Attorneys Genera	1	2	5
Speakers of the H		all the land	
Representatives		0	. 0
Secretaries of Wa		7	9
Postmasters Gener		4	7
Secretaries of the		Santa All	8
Stire Desilement	Treasury	4	11
Vice Presidents Presidents of the S	Senate 5	4	6
Min. and cha'd. I		in Marin	. 11
Great Britain		5 5 100	.6
France	granting 1		7
Spain	of Section &		6
Russia			7
Portugal	WL68	5	4
Sweden	1971,13	3 (5/15/25/25)	4 3
Prussia	Paris 3.	1	2
Austria	Apr. 13 . 165.	MI	1
Netherlands		5	5
Ghent (to negotiat	e 2		
Treaty)	AND THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	p932	3
Turkey		2 3000	D.
Belgium, two Sicil	ies and		•
Sardinia, (by J. Mexico	Tyler)		0
Columbia	defined page.		ilgell .
Buenos Ayres	- Bisca E		i
Chili	A THE R		2
Brazil	100 march 1		î
Tyler's American	\$50 THE RESERVE OF TH	WT.	
d'Affairs	onarge,	1	On
Panama	Ministry of	0.6.9	1
Maria	A CONTRACTOR OF	Separate II	and regards
Section 1	21	9	135

I have thus demonstrated that the rulers of slaves in the South are also the rulers of free men in the North. If we submit longer we shall do so amid the contempt of the world SECTION VI.

This Table shows the immense superiority o the free to the slave states, in point of popula-tion, Revolutionary exertions, intelligence and wealth. The items referring to the two ast-named subjects, have been kindly furnished me by my friend, G. Bailey.

Free population, 1840,	4,682,788	9,652,240
Free population, 1790,	1,210,520	1,927,884
Troops in Revolution,	69,388	219,055
Newspapers & periodica	470	0.041
in 1840, Printing offices,	401	2,341 1,151
Binderies.	73	- 374
Agricultural producte,	522,891,344	562,391,157
Manufacturing pro-	83,985,742	994 699 600
ducts,	11.510,933	
Fisheries,	1,519,199	10,070,72
Products of the forest	4 840 168	12 677 00

cretary of State.

that it may be seen at the North, how Southern opportunity to visit the new Medical college in Filbert street, but I have been delighted with both the Medical college of the University, and the Jefferson college. It is difficult to make up my mind which possesses the best faculty. The lecturers are eminent in their profession, and with one or two exceptions, are a limitably qualified for their respective departments. Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in a short notice of each of these professors, as students receive instruction here from all parts of the country, and not a few from the vest.

that it may be seen at the North, how Southern from Southern from Declaration of Independence, and the principles of that it may be seen at the North, how Southern from Declaration of Independence, and the principles of the University, and the pursuit of happiness. Can any thing be more absurd, more untrue. Born equal! When we behold some born slaves, some freemen, between the pursuit of happiness. Can any the country, and govern them elsewhere with men, aye, Southern christians regard our Declaration of Independence, and the principles of the pursuit of happiness. Can any the country, and govern them elsewhere with men, aye, Southern christians regard our Declaration of Independence, and the principles of the university, they are capable of self govern ment. Always supposing such a revolution in that Bible that requires us to do justly, to love mere shound, more untrue. Born equal! When we behold some born slaves, some freemen, the minds of slaveholders as to allow it, which livery much doubt.

Yours truly,

We have the indreaded in the pursuit of happiness. Can any the country, and govern them elsewhere with men. Always supposing such a revolution in that Bible that requires us to do justly, to love mere, some freemen, the minds of slaveholders as to allow it, which libery and the pursuit of happiness. Can any the country, and over the messewhere with the minds of slaveholders as to allow it, which libery an country, and not a few from the west

In the Pennsylvania University, Dr. Horner this article, that if the south does reap such a rich author of the best work on Anatomy in this counharvest of benefit from the Union, it surely con try. As a lecturer he fails in vocal distinctness, nor has he any thing showy in his manner tional independence. But the obstinate language of figures shows this to be untrue. Neither in money, the sinews of war, nor in men did the south contribute its quota. Of \$11,463,802, the amount at the end of the revolution of the Loan- a Catholic, and I am informed is remarkably

frequently gives an impromptu joke or anecdote (often a smart one) for the amusement of the

Dr. Gibson is the Professor of Surgery, and very pleasant and interesting lecturer he is His manner is altogether colloquial, and of rather the sociable style. He uses no notes. I prefer hearing him to any other in the University. D. Hodge on Obstetrics is not a brilliant lec-turer, but is dignified, audible, very instructive;

Dr. Pancoast on Anatomy is a more fluent and Dr. Pancoast on Anatomy is a more fluent and popular lecturer than Dr. Horner; yet could I have a seat near the latter, I should I think, learn more from him than from Dr. Pancoast, although I cannot say but Dr. Pancoast is as scientific as Dr. Horner. He, however, lectures too rapidly to be impressive. A lecturer on anatomy should be impressive. A lecturer on anatomy should be convinced by the grace of God, &c., you feel it to be your duty to make known your sentiments, which divine service is held every sabath which divine service is held every sabath. frequently to repeat the instruction.

Dr. Mitchell on Practice reads his lectures, sitting. He is interesting, impressive and instruc-

Dr. Meigs on Obstetrics is not so distinct in enunciation, and not so dignified in manner as Dr. Hodge, but is nevertheless more interesting

Dr. Mutter on Surgery is rather a splendid lec-turer—yet I prefer Dr. Gibson of the University. Dr. Dunglinson on Physiology and Medical it sacrilege, to call upon his Holy Spirit as eviurisprudence, stands pre-eminent. He uses dence in such matters of human fallibility. jurisprudence, stands pre-eminent. He uses notes, and speaks with amazing promptitude, ense and clearness. He is a charming lecturer, and at the same time the most instructive I ever

though it be a man of less science.

Letter to W. H. Brisbane from a friend at the approaching the our ang outlang, come; but ensouth, on the occasion of his receiving the first adough. These things do well for dema gogues to tickle the cars of the rabble with, & by so doing who may have looked over the previous part of Professor of Anatomy. He is well known as the dress of the former announcing his change of senti-

ment and practice on the subject of stavery.
August 7th, 1840.
LETTER 1.

My Dear Henry; - Your letter occasioned, you supposed, great surprise. As I had not heard before, of the change of your opinions with res-pect to our domestic institutions, your pamphlet shocked me! that you should come forward so openly to avow that change, and enlist yourself unerty, and without altering the constitution, your only \$99,563, or about one dollar in every eleven and a half. The heavy remainder was held by the north. Of men, the north furnished about seven to its two; and this with a population not much larger.

TABLE I

Table I conclusive, is always replete with the charms of oratorythat not only fix attention but are apt to control the decision of the hearer. He speaks with-fault however of pitching his voice on too high a key, which makes the impression that there is a straining of his vocal organs.

dear; but the case is different when those opin-is commendation, their mendsup a sognia. On that I should be obliged to write them, my countrical canters! Cloaked with I should be obliged to write them, my countrical canters! Cloaked with light the torch of the incendiary and make keen the name of Philan:hropists! I will give you a total delivered by myself some years since be short of commiserating the trials to which such an individual may be exposed by his own rash-tied of compliments, sent to them on the 4th of leges would have that effect, and that we would have to one his columns to free dis-Dr. Chapman, the Professor of Practice, 18, you ness, to call it by no harsher term. It is not then the opinions you entertain upon the abstract question of some injury to his palate years ago, I could not understand him at all. It is said however that expression of those opinions, and the practical respiration of slavery, to which I object, but the public after hearing him some time he can be properly understood. He reads his lectures, but he issue here upon principle, your ultra republican views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the machinations of fanatical abolitionists with the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the machinations of fanatical abolitionists with the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the machinations of fanatical abolitionists with the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the machinations of fanatical abolitionists with the views teaching you, that it is one of man's unality of state Rights—let us preserve them from the machinations of fanatical abolitionists with the machinations. rines he may entertain.

My code teaches that no man has a right to ex-

press offensive opinions, unless called upon by an imperious sense of duty. Now, who made you a pecting your slaves) without comment: it is champion of the anti-slavery society? your con-science or your love of distinction? What claims science or your love ordistinction: what claims are there upon you by your new friends for an open recantation? I can tell you there were many, very many good reasons, why you should not ought to know. I will now turn to your views open recantation? I can tell you there were that and a very courteous and pleasant man.

The proper recantation? I can tell you there were that and a very courteous and pleasant man.

The proper recantation? I can tell you there were that and every courteous and pleasant man.

The proper recantation? I can tell you there were that and every courteous and pleasant man.

The proper recantation? I can tell you there were that and every courteous and pleasant man.

The proper recantation? I can tell you there were that and every courteous and pleasant man.

The proper recantation? I can tell you there were that and television of the abouttonists, in securing the efforts of the abouttonists, in securing the ought to know. I will now turn to your views as a christian. You say "love your neighbor as yourself." Does the relation of governed and yourself." Does the relation of governed and your present adherents, and a proper regard for the abouttonists, in securing the efforts of the abouttonists.

The efforts of the abouttonists, in securing the efforts of the abouttonists, in securing the efforts of the abouttonists.

The efforts of the abouttonists, in securing the efforts of the abouttonists.

The efforts of the abouttonists and in the efforts of the abouttonists.

The efforts of the abouttonists are considered and proper regard for the about to know. I will now turn to your views as a christian. You say "love your neighbor as a christian. You say "love your neighbor as a christian." Old Dr. Hare on Chemistry, as a scientific man, has perhaps no equal in this country, in his department, but I could not but wish that he would be been a sufficient frequently with a devotion, even unto death? Let this simile bear witness, "Even as the habitant of the State of Ohio. Nor do I object to maid looks to the hand of her mistress, or the partment, but I could not but wish that he would call on Dr. Rogers, formerly of Cincinnati, who was sitting by, to do his lecturing for him. He is very slow and tedious, but his experiments are successful and brilliant.

The Western Museum in this college is a splendid collection of the most valuable preparations. Indeed there is every facility here for acquiring a thorough medical education.

Not is less to be said of Lefferson College.

The Western Museum in this college is a splendid collection of the most valuable preparations. It trust your conscience may feel as light as it does now, when, (should you see the day,) your children, unconvinced by your specious reasoning, or disabused by awful results, should call loudly upon you for their patrimony confided to your care by that they may be cut off from their vile incendi

slow and distinct—and Dr. Horner ought the question; how do you know it was by the grace of God, and if you are convinced, by what sort of reasoning can you persuade others it was by his grace, for you must mean to give your cause this strong aid, or you would not have made the declaration. And if you would not have made the declaration of bushends from wines. This can be a supported to the property week, (as often as my own.) An advantage, which any own. Chapman of the same chair, in the University.

Dr. Huston on Materica Medica is good, but not equal by any means to Dr. Wood of the University.

I strong aid, or you would not have made the declaration. And if you could persuade men so, why does it follow that you should therefore make it known. I have yet to learn that the divine precept refers to our political views, our ideas of government, and our views of life in general. thought it referred to purity and all the divine attributes conferred upon the spirit of man by God, tributes conferred upon the spirit of man by God, to advance his glory; by their shining before him this tie as we do, they will not be bound by it in their holy brilliancy, unalloyed by any mixture with vain thoughts of our carnal hearts. I think

LETTER 2.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6th, 1842. heard.

Dr. Bache is the professor of Chemistry, but alas' he has missed his calling. He is the poorest, most tedious, tiresome lecturer 1 ever heard any where. His being a highly scientific chemist and writer, is no apology for placing him in a college chair. I really hope the learned gentleman will soon be convinced that he ought to confine himself to his pen, for the purpose of communicating knowledge to others, and give place to a better lecturer for Jefferson college, even though it be a man of less science.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6th, 1842.

My Dear Henry;—Among your first observations the advantage of having their descendents with them for generations. As to the pretty but trite stuff about husbands and parents witness-presumes the negroes, designed by God to be slaves &c." On this, I shall only remark, I am not a natural protectors of, without the right to interfere, it is not worthy of an answer. What free-things. Brought up among negroes, they learn daily from observation, their inferiority in mental and moral qualties, and if they inquire, learn that their race, or species, have been slaves always, and that they are in all'probability suffering under some such curse as the following; "A slave of stop the prese gang! Are we not punished with are in also a very good mean of severy good means and the severy finding of the present and according to the present the present accor some such curse as the following; "A slave of There is also a very good Museum in this college. A very good feeling exists between the two colleges. The faculties and students are on the most friendly terms. The classes are large in both colleges, and as well behaved and deco-

THE PHLANTEROPIST.

of the sading edge, the sterrit immunity of the sading edge, the sterrit immunity of the sading edge, the sterrit immunity of the sading edge, the sading ed

they raise themselves upon their ignorance; but men are not born equal, nor have they equal rights—in this very boasted land of liberty, they have not, nor should they have. Remove inequalities, and anarchy would be the result—you yourself had to leave your State because you were trying to practice some of your unaliena-

ble rights.
One right we have, the right to hold our prop-

July.
"Our Domestie Institutions, given to us by an

your party. The Bible visits upon the fomenter of passion, the responsibility of its effects .-your own matter, but I should have thought you discharging your duties more faithfully, by acgeneral? Does not the slave love his master separation of husbands from wives. This some-times happens, I grant, but it is an abuse of power on the part of the wicked masters.* It is one of the evils of slavery, one of its abuses

and what can you draw from it? The abuse of any thing is not an argument against it, and themselves, therefore it is sometimes too little overlook the fact, that their government and mode of life approaching nearly to the pastoral and patriarchal, they possess over their masters the advantage of having their descendents with stop the prese gang? Are we not punished with severity by Government and providence, (in

at Harveysburg, have been forwarded to us for publication, by Valentine Nicholson, one of the our intention to publish as soon as practicable, secretaries. He says that many able and distinguished advocates of human rights were present ublication, by Valentine Nicholson, one of the

Convention at Harveysburg.

Whereas, this meeting has understood that the countrymen and kindred in the southern porditor of the Western Star, has hesitated to pub- tion of the Union. lish in that paper, the proceedings of this Society, and assigned as a reason, that if he does he we alluded to the subject of abolition. This we nust also admit opposition to our doctrines, and should not have done, were it not that you dethat many persons are ready to write articles to nounced the advocates and measures of that sysshow that negroes are not human beings, and tem, and solemnly called upon us to do likethat he did not wish so to degrade the negroes. wise.

recommend him to open his columns to free dis-cussion of the anti-slavery question as the only method of retaining public confidence.

now present from a distance, and also Messrs.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, on motion, was called to the chair, and J. J. Cary was chosen Secretary. neeting with us, be invited to attend.

Resolved, That the success which has crowned P. Brux, W. H. Yancy, and W. E. Walker, meeting with us, be invited to attend. the efforts of the abolitionists, in securing the blessed boon of freedom to 800,000 human beings for the occasion.

ly a resident of those Islands, and as ably suppor-ted by Mr. Cathcart of Ireland. Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the slave to flee from the service of his master, and from the land and country which holds and treats a friend of the colored people, and requested him as a slave, and that it is not only the right us to call a public meeting, at which time he and privilege, but the duty of all christians as would lay before us something that would be well as other citizens, to assist him in his conducive to the moral and political elevation of flight to some part of the earth where he can our people. And whereas, we were deceived

ed by Messrs. Morris and Bassett. Resolved, That among the many cheering signs | Resolved, That we consider the scheme of of the progress of our cause, with which our colonization, as presented by him adverse to the hearts are rejoiced in these latter days, not the true policy on which the welfare of the colored least among them is the crowded audiences which people is based. attend our meetings; the fact is, that our principles seem to be taking fresh and firm hold of the culated to tighten the fetters of the slaves by minds of the vouth of our land.

slaveholder or an apologist for slavery. Resolved, That the monthly publication, is- zation is one of its main supports. for the People," costing only 12½ cents per year, or one cent a number, affords so cheap an opportunithe free States, as it is to the slaves of the tp for the dissemination of light and knowledge south. much importance to our welfare, that all persons, consent to do it. both male and female, ought to subscribe for the publication, and spread it broad-cast before the that the scheme of the abolitionists is the only

Resolved, That the firm stand taken in the tion of the condition and entire liberation of the great cause of human rights, by the Female An- colored people of these United States. ti-slavery Society, is worthy the self-denying, self-sacrificing, and persevering spirit characteristic of woman, and most heartily do we wish them success; and those Teachers who have engaged in the work of elevating those minds which slavery has crushed with its iron heel, making hemselves of no reputation, are among the greatest benefactors of the poor and needy, & their con duct demands the gratitude and admir tion of all the "friends of humanity."

The above resolution was most eloquently adneedy, J. O. Wattles.
VALENTINE NICHOLSON.

Clinton County Convention. We give an abstract of the proceeding of this

fore us. The object of this is to apprize you of nothing conduces so much to our oppression in this our native land, as even the mere suspicion, that we could be induced to consent to As our columns are crowded with communica- that scheme of expatriation, which in our opintions, we can only give a few of the resolutions. ion, has no other tendency than to sacrifice the free colored population for the purpose of rendering the system of slavery more secure, thus riveting the chains still faster on our

You will see by one of the resolutions, that

Respectfully,
G. Q. LANGSTON,
M. SUMMER, A. M. SUMNER, L. P. BRUX.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting convened in the vestry of the Union Baptist Church, on Monday evening, Whereas this society has received a communication from Lebanon, requesting it to make arranged dress from Mr. Lincolm, a gentleman professing ments for holding its meetings at that place in great friendship for the colored people of the U. States, and who proposed to aid in their eman-Resolved, that we appoint a special meeting of cipation and elevation,—but after having spothis society, to be held there on Friday and Sar-urday, the 24th and 25th of March, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and that all of our friends

Mr. Wm. Johnson, on motion, was called to

The preamble and resolutions appended were newed hope and zeal, to continue our labors in adopted. On a motion to publish the proceed-behalf of American bondsmen. This resolution ings considerable discussion arose, and many was ably advocated by our friend Mr. Quont, late- opposed their being published, though all were the meeting.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

no more be reclaimed as "a fugitive from service by his delivering a colonization lecture, (being or labor." This resolution was most ably sustainthrough courtesy.) Therefore,

2. That the scheme of colonization is only cal-

taking away the free colored people from among Resolved, That this convention pledges itself to vote for no person for any public office who is a 3. That slavery is wrong, and is one of the most henious sins in the world, and that coloni-

sued by the editor of the Philanthropist, "Facts 4. That we detest colonization in every shap

upon the subject of anti-slavery enterprise, as to be within the means of all, to do something in the our power to christianize the inhabitants, but as 5. That we feel for Africa, and will do all in work of spreading information upon a subject of so to emigrating there as a people, we never will

6. That we as citizens of Cincinnati, believe peaceable and proper scheme for the ameliora-

G. Q. LANGSTON, L. P. BRUX. J. M. TINSLEY. W. H. YANCY, WM. E. WALKER.

Wesleyan Methodism in Piqua.

Dr. BAILEY:- The brethren who had withdrawn from the M. E. Church in this station, met in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Saturday the ocated by that devoted servant of the poor and 18th inst., (Feb.) for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Wesleyan Methodist Church Our venerable Father, James Scudder. was called to the chair, and David Jordan appointed Secretary.

A plan for a temporary organization was then presented by the Rev. P. A. Ogden, which after

ing to fear, though men and devils should array themselves against us, for he who is with us is greater than all who may be against us. We hold class and prayer meetings regularly every week, and expect soon to have regular preaching every Sabbath.

Yours respectfully, DAVID JORDAN.

Piqua, March 4th, 1843.

OF We call attention to the following report of proceedings at Cleves, in this county. They are very important on more accounts than one.

Cleves Convention---Citizens' Committee--- Free Discussion.

To the Public:— The undersigned, appointed a interruption of the convention in its attempts to together, and freedom of speech. occupy the Cleves Presbyterian meeting house on the same day: respectfully report:--The material facts, bearing on the case, as

witnessed by the committee, or received by them from responsible persons; are as follows, to wit: In the latter part of Jan. er first of Feb. last, an application was made in writing by two members of the Ohio State A. S. Committee, living in Cincinnati, to the trustees of the Cleves Presbyterito hold meetings on the subject of slavery, on the 7th and 8ths day of March, inst. An answer was received, dated February, 17th 1843, signed officially, by A. L. Bushnell, clerk of the session, and ANDREW PORTER, clerk of the Trus-

widely circulated.
It appears that J. Scott Harrison, Judge J. C. his brother-in-law, and a Dr. Thormon, also, a son-in-law to Gen. Harrison, late the trustees had granted the meeting house for of the convention in that place. The consequence was, that a violent excitement soon prevailed in the vicinity of Cleves against the proposed meeting, and threats of violence were made, as usual in such cases, by vicious and irresponsible persons.

convention ought not to be given up, for two rea- tions for the public to decide.

held in the school house, and a committee apadopted the following characteristic proceedings,

Proceedings.

March 4th. 1843. At a meeting of the citizens of Cleves and vicinity, convened at the school house,

On motion, John L. Watkins was called to the chair, and A. Porter chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, a committee of seven viz: J Harrison, Dr. Thornton, C. Yates, D. G. Howell James Hyland, L. Edmonds and B. T. Harrell were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, as respects an anti-slavery convention proposed to be held in the village of Cleves. The committee after retiring a few minutes, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the peace and quiet of this neighborhood have been suddenly and rudely disturbed by having the fire-brand of abolition thrown in among us by a few fanatical and deluded men, who not content with preaching this nefarous doctrine from common places, seek to desecrate the house of God, by promulgating within its walls, principles hostile to the mild precepts of religion, and dreadful in their consequences to a portion of our fellow citizens,

And Whereas, a majority of the officers of the church, as well as of those who worship within its fall have firmly but respectfully remonstrated against the procedure without the effect of turning these misguided men from their unrighteour

1. Watkins and Porter, the chairman, and secretary of the meeting are members of the Cleves Presbyterian Church. The first (Watkins) had, awhile since, a small contract upon the White water contending for, not number—while others boast of their "110,000," we thank God that our names are recorded in heaven, and that he has called us out from among the multitude to stand called us out from among the multitude to

2. The committee are of opinion that the "meeting," and "proceedings," were instigated by the above named Dr. Thornton, J. Scott

place on Saturday, March 4th, only three days beare very important on more accounts than one. The participation of members of the family of General Harrison, will give them additional importance.

South any, march 4th, only three days be-fore the convention was to meet. No "peaceable" prevention of the Couvention could at that time have been contemplated by any man in his senses. It was a measure which looked to brute clear majority appeared in favor of the discussion force to sustain it, and carry it out.

4. The committee are also of opinion that said "meeting" and "proceedings," being an attempt by one part, to prevent another part of the citizens meeting, and discussing such subjects as The undersigned, appointed a zens meeting, and discussing such subjects as committee by the anti-slavery convention met at they chose, in a lawful manner, were a gross and publish a statement of facts respecting the and publish a statement of facts respecting the

5. And, further, that said "proceedings" were church of Cleves, and an arrogant insult to the church of God in general, and to Christ its head: being a formal attempt by a collection of citizens, professors and non-professors, to reverse and control the transactions of the lawfully appointed officers of the church of Jesns Christ. What is become of the church of Christ, when ministers an church, for the use of their house of worship, and trustees, and elders must wait till the "citi zens meeting convened at the school house" de cide what they may preach, and what meetings they may hold!!!

The 7th of March being come, a delegation tees, granting the house as requested. Notice of the meetings was immediately issued and same time came on board, a person, who is represented by the inhabitants of Cleves to be a a man capable of being stimulated to the most desperate acts. He had a new cut hicko-President of the United States, on learning that ry stick or club, of a size larger than the largest the trustees had granted the meeting bouse for the proposed convention, expressed them-selves in the strongest terms, against the sitting of the convention in that place. The consesembled on the shore---went directly to the church---remained with the crowd through the day; and was among those who followed the Cincinnati delegation back to the boat when they returned.

The committee are informed that this person not members, but have been supporters of the ferent times within two years past in the charwas had by friends of the A. S. cause, in Cleves, delegation --- for what purpose he cut his club--with those in Cincinnati who had applied for the in short, why he and his associates were there

One thing is plain, neither this man, nor any engerness. I. There was not time to countermand the no-tice, so as to prevent the attendance of many.

of those who were there to fight, had any hos-tility against us as abolitionists. They conver-out an appointment, on a certain evening in the 2. The meeting was proper in itself, and in the names of its being called, and ought by no means with a rough good nature, gave their names to Methodist African church, as he wanted to preach to be given up on the mere ground that men were found opposed to the object for which the convention was to meet.

On this being caned, and ought by no means to be given up on the mere ground that men were friend Reynolds for a copy of our proceedings: to his white brethren and lift a subscription to help them pay for their church in Springfield; I wrote the appointment and entered the pulpit on this being known at Cleves, a meeting was kind, can doubt, but, liquor and cash being ing out appointments. He told me to stand back. pointed, of which J. Scott Harrison was chair- plenty, they would have joined us as cheerfully

composed of boys and half-grown men, with a results? Why the preacher, who was a young tew men in early life of a description and class

clubs---others boasted of the missiles they carried in their pockets; and one youth had his gun on his shoulder, and his ammunition at his side. This young man followed us to the church with This young man followed us to the church with the crowd, and continued with them while they the preacher got into the church at an early hour, remained together.

protected and defineded at every point by the strong arm of Jopenson, between time for the community, a committee of exception and the committee of the community, a committee of exception and the committee of the community, a committee of exception of the committee of the community, a committee of exception of the committee of the community, a committee of exception of the committee of the community, a committee of exception of the committee of the community, a committee of exception of the committee of the community of the committee of the community of the committee of the community of the committee of the committee of the committee of the community of the committee of t

abolitionists held to nefarious and wicked princi-ples, and he thought the plain way to clear up the matter, was for them to come to the convention, and either confess their sins or else prove to the Cleves people that they were not such sinners as they had been reported.

Harrison and others.

3. The committee are further of opinion that the real and only object of said meeting and proceedings, was, to draw together a collection of persons at the church door, at the hour for the convention to assemble, who would abuse and assault such persons as should attempt to enter the house. It should be noticed that this "meeting" and "proceedings" at the school house, took place on Saturday. March 4th only three days he proposed.

He therefore proposed that the meeting should go on—that half the officers should be abolitionists and half opposed—that the time occupied in speaking, should be divided in like mahner, and that the people present should say, by dividing to right and left, whether they would have the discussion or not. If the people decided against the discussion we could retire to a neighboring church already warm and waiting for us. Though he knew that place on Saturday. March 4th only three days he majorities had no right to say how and when and

—a large number not voting.

MR. Lewis then called on the chairman or an

member of "the committee," to come and decide how the majority stood, but the chairman answer-ed from a distance, that he could do nothing more. But though "the committee" left the ground, their followers remained, evidently determined on violence, and exhorting each other to "stand firm," to avoid such collision with miserable and delude

men, far less guilty than their leaders who had left the ground. Then after singing, "How firm bold invasion of the rights of the Presbyterian a foundation," and kneeling on the earth in prayer, adjourned on invitation, kindly extended, to meet in the Berea church. All which is respect-fully submitted by the committee.

J. Blanchard, J. Q. A. Bassett. A. Benton. D. Parker. J. CABLE.

The Way it Works. Troy, March 6th, 1843.

DR. BAILEY, -Some 23 members of the Methodist Episcopal church in this place, had the temerity to pursue the dangerous course, to secule from the Methodist E. Church: a slaveholding and a slavery-defending church; the little band has inmost desperate acts. He had a new cut hickory stick or club, of a size larger than the largest ordinary walking-staff. He appeared to have locally appeared to have the largest than the largest ordinary walking-staff. He appeared to have locally appeared to have the largest peared to have th Wesleyan Chapel upon; and they have raised a subscription of rising 2400 dollars, and they have raised au subscription of rising 2400 dollars, and they have

byterian church. Harrison and Thornton are has been in the employ of Dr. Thornton at difnot members, but have been supporters of the ferent times within two wears past in the class. ferent times within two years past in the character of ostler. How he came to be at Cincinastor,

Things being in this State, some consultation was had by friends of the A. S. cause, in Cleves, was had by friends of the A. S. cause, in Cleves, as had by friends of the A. S. cause, as had by friends of the A. S. cause, as had by f with those in Cincinnati who had applied for the in short, why he and his associates were there house, which resulted in the conclusion that the at the church to prevent our entering, are questions for the public to decide.

help them pay for their church in Springfield; I I retired a step, he then told the congregation man; which committee reported, and the meeting as they ever went into any expedition of the adopted the following characteristic proceedings, to wit:

Proceedings.

The crowd which met us on the shore, and escorted us to the church, (a mile back) was to make an appointment, which I had the temerity to do, informing the congregation at the same time, that there was no abolition about it. And what do you think were the trustees might do as they pleased. The preacher then went and told the person where the colorwhen Rev. Samuel Lewis arrived at Cleves, sometime before the arrival of the Cincinnation before the arrival of the Cincinnation, the was told by a personal friend, (not an abolitionist) by no means to adventure himself at the church that morning as he could upon his person. Mr. Lewis replied that the qual may own building was finely ornamented with admer the spoke of was the very reason why he should be there. That when there was no dans as ger and difficulty in proclaiming the principles of the Common the process of the same church has invited, the colored people to the same church has invited, the colored people with the first people were mobbed at this meeting that night, as I wait and my own building was finely ornamented with the same there. That when there was no dame to do so without danger of extreme violence upon his person. Mr. Lewis replied that the district of the colored people that the ocolor of the color of the and commenced his prayer meeting, having placed That in the opinion of this meeting, the doctrine of modera abolition is not congenial to the feelings of this community; and both as members and contributors to the church of Cleves, we do most solemnly protest against the use of said protest against the use of said to such this such and early the wise any and every attempt to against the subject in our own state, as an intention of our union, the constitution of the united of a deep and deady wrong on the rights bond of our union, the constitution of the united of a deep and deady wrong on the rights of our sister states, guarantied to them by that the citizens of Miami township were benefit to do anything towards embiorating the condition of the slave, without the consention of the slave, we recommend to these man if the war dressed the ground with the protection of the slave, who shall be chosen. These there is the same that the difference of the slave power.

And this people praised it alias very described to the motor the slave, we proposed to assist the oblition of a deep and deady wrong on the rights of the abolitionists, and did not wish their peace of the doctrines of the slave power.

That is we shall be chosen. These thickens, "&c. Now said he, as a hen and the protection of a white one, and that the Almighty though as the space of his power in the convention of the slave, who shall be done as he pointed by a meeting of the citizens of Miami township were benefit to the protection of a white one, as an interest the war determined to the protection of a white one, as an interest the church of a white one, as an interest the war determined to the protection of a white one, as an interest the church of a white one, as an interest the church of the slave, who shall be done at the church of a white one, as a benefit of the protection of a white one, as an interest to a white one, and the protect of the protection of a white one, as an interest the church of the slave, because of the slave power in the church of the white white white white white white whi

that the citizens of Miami township were believed to be generally opposed to the doctrines
of the abolitionists, and did not wish their peace
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of the abolitionists, and did not wish their peace
of the peace in sustaining a Sabbath
school among them; on yesterday, we had the
commencement. and this morning a class-leader
of the M. E. church, told me that he was deterof the M. E. church, and furthermore that
interpret your peace of the American declaration of the M. E. church, and furthermore that
they does not peace of the place in sustaining a Sabbath
school among them; on yesterday, we had the
coolered people of the place in sustaining a Sabbath
school among them; on yesterday, we had the
committee carnestly prayed that the proceed
in entering the convention and this morning a Cassification
of the American declaration of the M. E. church, told me that he was deterof the M. E. church, told me that he was deterof the M. E. church, told me that he was deter

graced. Your morals are corrupted; your love of

roachments on liberty, are violations of the constitution. It is for you to say, whether they shall be continued. Take care how you vote!—
Take care how you exercise your political influence! lest you be found guilty of abetting and en-

oughly. Let a liberty association be formed in every county; get as many members as possible. Report your organization and the number of your members. Report also, the increase monthly to the secretary of the state committee, Get subscriptions for the "Facts for the People." It is so cheap, 12½ cents a year, that any one can take it. Let eight teke it together and send one dollar and the names to Dr. Bailey. Let as many times eight as possible be forwarded in each neighborhood.

woman who has, for years, long and weary ones too, bowed herself to her toil in the hut that rears its humble front almost within the shade of his princely mansion, and he answers you with a bland smile that it was entailed on him and other chivalric gentlemen not to pay wash-women.

Mr. Clay is enthusiastically desirous that children should also be "protected" and "provided for."

Nominate Liberty men for Congress and the Legislature. Tell democrats and whigs, they ought to come to us. Standing on our principles, we may hope to restore the prosperity of the country by our measures. The measures and the prin-ciples of neither of the other parties can do it; for children at Ashland are "provided" so well with each of them is powerless without the slaveholder, and therefore can effect nothing in opposition to him. Let whigs and democrats vote for their experiment of providing for themselves. We shall consider the great Whig chief as gallant and or liberty and their country.

subscription of rising 2400 dollars, and they have contracted for the building of a brick church, 40 by 60, with galleries to be finished in a neat style, and as soon as practicable the present summer, and when completed they will not be indebted one cent for the same.

A year or so since, I circulated some anti-slavery tracts in the M. E. Satbath school in this place, containing extracts from Wesley, Clark.

A carried out into liberty action. If you rely on such man in the Legislature and Congress. One such man in the Legislature—one such man in Congress would do more for the cause of equal rights and for the good of the country, than a whole phalanx of Whigs and Democrats; however high sounding may be their professions of anti-slavery sentiment.

We subjuin a form of a Constitution for a liberty on living on unpaid toil as noble an assailant of the weak and unprotected as gen erous, and a whipper of women as gallant. B.

Dit il anti-tropics as number, one living on unpaid toil as noble an assailant of the weak and unprotected as gen erous, and a whipper of women as gallant. B.

Dit il anti-tropics as number, one living on unpaid toil as noble an assailant of the weak and unprotected as gen erous, and a whipper of women as gallant. B.

We subjoin a form of a Constitution for a liberany other which does not forgo the great princi-ples and measures to which we are pledged will do as well. Friends and brethren, let us hear

By order of the State Liberty Committee. AMOS MOORE, Chairman.

MANLY CHAPIN, Secretary.

FORM OF A LIBERTY ASSOCIATION. Being fully satisfied that slavery is wrong in tself, and the fruitful source of innumerable evils, moral, social, and political; that every American citizen is personally responsible for its continued existence in despite of the Constitution, in the District of Columbia, in Florida and in American vessels on the seas; that the unconstitutional encroachments of the slave power, and the unconstitutional extension of slave-ry beyond the limits of the original slave States are the chief causes of our present embarrass ments and distresses; and being fully convinced that no manly and resolute resistance to which were far more numerous before the Washingtonian reformation took place.

Many of them carried the new-cut hickory ministration of government; no bold, energetic, and impartial assertion of the first principles ed preacher was expected to stop, that he could not have the church, they wanted to hold a pray-Democratic party as at present organized;—We, the undersigned citizens of — County do hereby declare ourselves Liberty Men, and unite

was never imagined that it could exist under national authority upon national territory. It was to exist, undisturbed by national power within the limits of the original states. It was never to be extended beyond those limits.

It has been extended, nevertheless. The seat of the National Government is made by acts of Congress, a loathsome slavemart, and the curse of slavery, and blasts the prosperity of its inhabitants and extends its influence from them over all the land. Territories have been purchased and stocked with slaves under the sanction of Congress. Your domestic waters are cursed with gress. Your domestic waters are cursed with slave ships trading under the sanction of Congress. Of orange groves. He may have ordered his overof orange groves. He may have ordered his over-Your property is gone under the withering influ-ence of the slave power. Your character is dis-praced. Your morals are corrupted your love of in his fields; but his friends tell us, (and surely reedom degenerates.

All these extensions of slavery; all these enthey are honorable men,) that industry is an excellent quality in the character of woman and this woman would not work unless her energies were words who has for years long and decorous manner. Ask this courtly gentleman why he does not pay the poor widowed washoughly. Let a liberty association be formed in woman who has for years long and record woman who has, for years, long and weary one

This looks very pretty in the newspaper, but the children whom Mr. Clay has gotten under his pro tection, by purchase, have found that his protect tion is much like that offered to the Peruvians b overseers that they will, probably, never try the chivalric as he pretends to be when he forsake Do not be driven from the right course by in-timidation. Do not be seduced from it by flatte-ry. Stick to your principles. Fight the good fight of faith under your own flag. Be not de-ceived by any lo here! Care noth-own home; or when we look on a knight of the

BIRNEY'S TABLES on our first page, are invaluable. So many calls had been made for them we thought it best to republish them. They appear in a revised form, with several important additions.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE-No IV. will be out this week. It will contain Birney's tables. As there will be a great demand for these, those who wish them had better be prompt. "First Bar, "— a 4
White, dry, 8 a —
In oil, keg, 1 75 a 2 00
Red, lb. 10 a 12
Logwood, lb. 4 a —
Cut, " 34 a 5 come, first served." Our list is going up finely.

Liberty Meeting At the Court House, Mr. Smith.

This evening, (Wednesday 15th.) a Liberty meeting will be held at the Court House, at early candle light. The celebrated Edward Smith, from Pittsburg, will deliver an address on the encroachments of slavery on the rights and interests of the free people of this Union.

We hope there will be an overflowing house No matter how high expectation may be raised it can scarcely be disappointed by Mr. Smith.

Cleves Meeting.

For the extraordinary proceedings at this meeting, see the report of a committee in another col-

when they must press even the Devil into the service of Religion!

the house of G. Bailey on Saturday evening, at a past 7 o'clock.

Treaty with Mexico.

The Intelligencer states that a trenty lately concluded with the Mexican Government at Mexico, the terms of which are highly honorable and eligible to both nations, was ratified at the close

The St. Louis Republican, of Monday says, "Orin Porter Rockwell, the Mormon, who has been accused of being the person who attempted to assassinate Ex-Governor Boggs last fall, was apprehended on board of a steamboat at the whart yesterday, and committed to jail. He will now have to stand his trial."

Local Agents for the Philanthro-

Thomas Hibben, Wilmington. Clinton co.
Dr. Brooke, Oakland, Clinton co.
Valentine Nicholson, Harveysburg, Warren co.
Dr. Templeton, Xenia, Greene co.
Col. W. Keys, Hillsboro', Highland co.
A. B. Wilson, Greenfield, "Samuel B. Strain, New Petersburg, "Col. R. Stewart, Frankfort Ross co.
D. B. Evans: Ripley, Brown co.
J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, "Jno. Cooper, Mt. Vernou, Knox co. J. B. Mahan, Sardinia,
Jno. Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Knox co.
Nathaniel Chancey, Frederictown, "
R. McMurdy, Troy, Miami co.
J. A. Shedd, Dayton, Montgomery co.
Jno. Miller, Belfontaine, Logan co.
George Jarvis, Columbus, Franklin co.
Samuel Rheem, Delaware, Delaware co.
Edwin Mattoon, Westerville, Franklin co.
L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co.
A. A. Guthrie, Putnam Mackingum co. A. A. Guthrie, Putnam, Muskingum co. Judge Lee, Cadiz, Harrison co. Jacob Heaton, Salem, Columbiana co. H. F. Brayton, Cleveland, Cuyahoga co. R. E. Gillett, Oberlin, Lorain co. A. Johnson. Republic, Seneca co.
David Putnam jr. Harmer, Washington eo.
J. M. Hibbard, Hibbardsville, Athens co. Dr. Blackstone, Athens, Isaac Williams, Malta and Hall's valley, Mor-

gan co.
E. Corner, McConnellsville, Morgan co. Artemas Day, Albany, Athens co. B. P. Ferris, Amesville, Milton Porter, Chesterhill, Thomas Worrall, Pennsville, Morgan co.

TRAVELLLING AGENTS AND LECTURERS. TRAVELELING
Arnold Buffum, Walls
T. B. Hudson, Asa S.
S. Brooke. Walter Yancy, Asa Smith,

INDIANA.

Liberty Ticket.

ELIZUR DEMMING. Of Tippecanoe County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. STEPHEN S. HARDING.

Of Ripley County.

S	Cincinnati P	rices Current.
8	Flour, bbl	250 a 261
-	Wheat, bushel, Corn,	45 a 50
-	Oats, "	12 a 15
8	WHOLESALE PRICES.	WHOLESALE PRICES.
8	Pot H none	Molasses, per gall. N. Orleans, 17 a 20
3	Almonds, s. s. 15 a 18	Sugar-house 23 a 3
2	Receway lb 25 a	Nails, cut, 3d, 54 a 6
er	Beans, bush 33 a 37	4d, 5 a 5
	Cunckens II 5 a 6	6d, 41 a 5 8d, 41-2 a —
1-	Candles, per lb.	10d & 20d,4 1-4 a -
**	I llint & A 7	Olive, bsk. 5 50 a 6 0
e	Sperm, 25 a 30	Olive, bsk. 5 50 a 6 0 W.str. gall. 75 a 1 60 Sum. st. " 75 a — 6
)-	Rio, 8 a 10	Linseed." 58 a
c-	Havana, 9 a 10 Java, 13 a 15	Tan. bbl. 20 00 a White, " 10 to 16
y	Conl. bush 9 a 13	Paper, per ream-
e		Wrapping, 1 25 a 2 0
h	Cheese, " 5 a 6	Paper, per ream— Wrapping, 1 25 a 2 0 Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 0 No. 2, 2 75 a 3 0
e	loverseed, \$3 50 a 4 00	Pepper, lb. 10 a 1
e	ordage, per lb.	Pimento, " 8 a Provisions, per lb.
ıd		Bacon, 21 a 3 l
es	Manilla, 16 a 17 Copperas, lb. 2 a 3	B. hams, 41 a Sides, 2 a
0+	Manilia, 16 a 17 Copperas, lb. 2 a 3 Custings, s. t. — a 3 00 Sugar ket. — a 3 00	a Shouldels, 2 a 3
n,	Corks vel. gr. 50 a 60	Lard, 4 1-4 a
is	Cerks vel. gr. 50 a 60 Camphor, lb. 1 25a 1 37 Chalk " 24 a 3	Pork, per bbl.
10		Mess 6 25 a 6 56 Clear 7 00 a 7 25
e,	l Figh 30	Clear 7 00 a 7 25 Prime 4 00 a 4 2 Rump, &c. lb 3 00 a 3 2 Rosin, bbl. 3 75 a 4 5
1-	Hering, hox, 75 a 50 Mackerel 1, bl. 10 00al 1 00 No. 2, ' 7 00 a 3 00 No. 3, ' 5 00 a 6 00 Salmon, " 40 4 a 50 00	Rosin, bbl. 3 75 a 4 5
	No. 2, 7 00 a 3 00	Maisins, m.r. 2 20 8 2 9
	Salmon, " 40 4 a 50 00	Sugar, per lb.
	Cod, lb. a — 18 Figs, " 12 a 18	I Do in hole 5 a 5 1.
	Filberts." 8 a 10	Lonf, 12 a 16 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav. 9 a 11
	Glass, box— 8 by 10, 2 50 a 2 75	Lump, 13 a 15
	10 by 12, 3 75 a	Brown " none
	1 11 10 -	Segars, per M. Common 50 a 75
	Olde,	Melee, 10 a 12
-	Gunpowder, per keg— Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50	Melee, 10 a 12 Spanish, 10 00 a 20 00 Salæratus, keg 7, cask 6
,	Dupont's, 7 00 a 7 25	Salt, per bushel-
-	Grain, per busnel— Wheat, 45 a 50	Zanesville 22 a 24 Kanawha, 21 a 23 New York, 31 a T. Island, 40 a 50
t	Corn, loa	New York, 31 a -
1	Hope east lb. 24 a	S. Petre, cr. Ib. 84 8
	Hav. ton. 7 00 a	Shot, bag, 1 25 a -
1	Hemp, cwt. 2 20 8 0 00	Shot, bag, 1 25 a — Soap, No. 1, 3 1-2 a 4 Teas, per lb.—
1	Hoon " 6a 8	Imperial, 10 a 15
1	Lad, pig, " 31 a 4 Bar, " -a 4	Gunpowder, 70 a 75 Y. Hyson, 60 a 80
		Southong, 62 a 5
1	Red lb 10 a 12	In p. + A, p a 12001
1	Logwood, lb. 4 a — 5	Tobacco, per lb.— Va. Cav. 25 a 36 ' 12 lump, 10 a 12
1.	Out. 31 R 5 1	14 Mmp, 10 a 12

BANK NOTE	100		NGE	LIST.
All City Notes,	Ohi		-	2 prm
Urbana certificates,				65 die
Granville, -		- 14		75 dis
West Union,		1015		no sale
Steubenville, new bank	K.			ne sale
Small notes of the Sta	te.			par
Miami Exporting Co.				60 dia
Canton,	. 7	- 2		50 die
New Bank of Circlevill	e,			no sale
Other Banks, 5's and u	pwards	To #		2 dis
Whitewater Canal not	es,			75 dis
St. Joseph's Rail Road,				no sale
Manhattan,				ne sale
German Bank of Woos	ter,			no sale
Lancaster,	4.07	7 2 15	40	30 dis
Chillicothe.			4	2 dis
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Bank of Cleveland,		-	*	55 die
Franklin Bank of Colu	mbus,	31.0		par
Commercial Bank of S	ciota,	0 1 1 1		30 dia
		a the	20	
	Michi	gan.		
Bank of Michigan,			-	no sale
Farmers and Mechanic				no sale
Macomb County, paya			4 5	NO series
	Kentt	teky		4 4 1 4 5
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THE RESERVE AND PROPERTY.	India	ma.		
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All other solvent Bank	5.	W. 00 Page.	20	uncertai
Daniel de Source (No		arolins.	EAUL	1491
All solvent Banks,	-	wanter.		ta3 die
	1	A		N. Contractor
	h Ca	relina.		- 1
Charleston Banks,	•			2 dis
Other solvent Banks,	200	Willes of	38 3	2 die
Charles Williams	Louis	iana.	SW W	大二子 山山南
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N. Orleans Municipali	ty Not	es,	100	20 dia
Clinton and Port Huds	HOW,		20	brokes
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New York State, do New York City de	3		Carlot .	pag
Pennsylvania, do	1 16	HICKORD BOND	and a	
Pennsylvania, do Philadelphio, do	to the late	18 BA .	diam.	uncerta
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Virginia, Wheeling Post Notes,	La Maria de la	A COLUMN	No. in	1 1.0 4
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Confedence and Self of	SPE	ULE	1	The second
Silver.	quitte s	JE 302-1-2	84.9	1 pn
American Gold	100	112 1	6000	2 10
Foreign Gold,		-		1 pre

I have a little lock of hair I've kept for two long years; I may not say how oft I've dimmed Its lustre with my tears! Yet here it lies before me now, All glittering in the light, For slender threads of paly gold

Are not so fair to sight. The glossy pinions of the dove, Nor yet her downy breast, E'er looked so lovely as this tress On him who's gone to rest.
'Twas shredded from his marble brow When Death had settled there, And all that's left of him to me Is this light lock of hair.

I see him now!-his loving eyes Are softly bent on me, As light he clasps his little hands, And laughs in childish glee! But dust is on that fairy brow, And darkened are those eves Where dwelt, in stainless purity The splendor of the skies!

And, laid within his narrow home, His form unconscious sleeps, While memory o'er that sinless dust, deathless vigil keeps! Within the windings of the tomb I see the earth worm glide, care not, if the spirit live, What doth the clay betide.

I've stood beside the grassy mound That forms his resting place, And call'd to mind his winning ways, His beauty and his grace, And glancing upward to the sky, That glowed in summer's sheen, I marked the blue and boundless space That rolled our souls between.

My gentle ARTHUR! when I gaze Upon thy brother's brow, I strive to think how thou wouldst look, Wert thou but living now; But oh! the waves of memory rush In darkness o'er my soul, And when I chide the gushing tears, They spurn my weak control.

Miscellancous.

From the Liberty Bell. A Day in Kentucky.

DY WILLIAM H. CHANNING.

A tap with a riding-whip on the door rouse me from my book, and opening it, I saw before me an elderly man, of some sixty years, tal in stature, erect as an Indian, with a cheel where the brown and red were blended in per fect health, and whose long white hair floated over his shoulders.

"Allow me," said he, with an air of sweepin and graceful courtesy, to announce myself as John Kemp. I heard, from my friend S. that you were here; and propose to you to take a ride to my farm. The morning is glorious; the hor ses at the door; the road good; my boy will bring your portmanteau; the ladies will be glad to see you; my sons are noble fellows; I promise you a pleasant time; and will take no refusal."-And, shaking me by the hand,-with a warm, yet dignified welcome, he seated himself till I

should be ready.

The morning was glorious, as he said; brigh and roft a: October everywhere is, in the wetern valley. A blue haze hang round the horizon; they were glowing with golden and crimson; on sandy slopes the frost still glittered on the grass; the birds with chirping notes of song, the air; and the titing leaves twirlet circling ed along, with the swing trot of the Kentucky horses, talked with the openness of old friends. Slavery, of course, was one of the topics; and I found on this occasion, as I invariably have, that a southern man could unhesitatingly say a hundred things of the evils of this relation which many a northern man would blush an i stammer over, and apologize for, and explain and sought to ingratiate himself with me, speaking of slavery as favorable to free-minded ness in the masters. Shame on such syco phants!" cried he, rising in his stirrups as he spoke, and dashing with his whip a burr from a chesnut tree, beneath which we were pass. ing as if in uncoatrollable impatience. "Shame on the sycophants! when we are sick at hear; with this social cancer, to force this nauscous flattery down cur throats, as you would give opium to a dying man. If he had not been my mean-spirited foel, as he was."

I shall not soon forget that day; -the quiet luxury, and yet simplicity of the style of living: the frank courtesy, the confident, self-respectthe conewhat haughty, yet gentle, and easy Butanger. But, on this point, I cannot dwell:

I wish to relate what was told me in the after.

3. If, under slavery, the African race exhibits in a great degree, have annihilated the space of New England noon, by one of the daughters, as we walked such heroic and lovely traits, would they not be which now divides the people of New England over the estate.

"It all looks bright, and peaceful, and happy, does it seel? said slie, as standing on a little idence, and generous emulation. know under a group of hickory trees, she pointed over the wide fields to the family mansion, and the cluster of slave huts, at whose doors the children, in swarms, were playing, with the noisy glee of the African. "But," she continued, after & gloomy pause, "to us, who know what slavery is, this peace is the green corruption of a stagnant pool—the peace of death! On! worse, far worse! It is the yawning grave of humanity. Do you see that spreading beech yonder, just on the edge of the hemp-field, where the ditch runs? It was there that my brother Frank received the blow on the forehead, of which you observed, perhaps the scar. I will tell you about it. It was his duty, at that time, to keep the nightly watch. For you know," said she, turning to me, with a smile of bitter irony. "that we have to be guardians to these poor friends, who love us so as never to leave us .-Well, Frank kept the nightly watch. Armed to the teeth, (with a dark lantern,) he passed

once or twice, or oftener, round the plantation. One stormy night, some two years since, he cloaked his lantern, drew a pistol, and stepped behind the tree. In a moment, a man, with stealthy tread, approached the ditch, which is the boundary of the farm on that side. Frank the boundary of the farm on that side. Frank flashed the light upon him. It was his own favorite slave, Ned;—of the same age with honsel —almost a foster brother, for his mother was Frank's nurse; his fellow rambler in the woods, his play-fellow through carly years. Hunting, fishing, swimming, nutting, taming horses, evelishing, swimming, nutting, taming horses, evelishing, swimming, nutting, taming horses, evelishing sport had been shared by them. Frenk loved

that man, and Ned, I believe in my heart, loved him. He was high-spirited and manly, though a negro; strong, bold, and somewhat passionate; a negro; strong, bold, and somewhat passionate; of every parent who mourns "the loved and the lost."—Clerchard Heraid.

From the Cincinnati Message.

The Lock of Hair.

I have a little lock of hair

that man, and Ned, I believe in my heart, loved him. He was high-spirited and manly, though a negro; strong, bold, and somewhat passionate; and negro; strong, bold, and somewhat passionate; and a negro; strong hold, and somewhat passionate; and network that island, for the reason division must prove destructive to all our sectional rights? If those whose minds dwell our sectional rights? If those whose minds dwell our sectional rights? If those whose minds dwell underties, as may dissuade them from enacting that intercourse with that people might affect by on the moral influences of slavery, and who is not perfectly conscious that such dividual who is not perfectly conscious that such division must prove destructive to all our sections in the perfectly conscious that such dividual who is not perfectly conscious that such dividual who is not perfectly conscious that such division must prove destructive to all evidence in the profits and a asleep under some bushes, and brought him to Government has extended its fostering care over interests and the honor of the free States.

Twill tell you where he had been, that institution, at the expense of the people of PACIF

er, and said, 'pardon, master! pardon! I have relations with that of Hayti, and the interests of tried free bread, and it is not good. No friends our shipewners, our sailors, our merchants, our for the poor slave among the free white folks, mechanics and farmers, are depressed and disover the river, and so I have come back to you, couraged, in order that ignorance and slavery master.' My father did not have him punished; may be prolonged in the South. And where are but ordered him to be bound with ropes, and left our statesmen or our cditorts, of either party. in an empty room. The day passed,—two or this flagrant abuse of north-three days, indeed,—and Ned was still bound. Meanwhile, the overseer threatened him with to every thinking, candid man, to say whether Ned caught the alarm. By connivance of some ple of the north? So long, so tamely and silent-one, he got a knife; and, when all was still, cut ly, have we been accustomed to yield up our inhis topes, and cautiously made his way out of terest for the benefits of slavery; that an ope the house. It was a stormy night his tracks assertion of our rights, and support of our interwere plain; but he could not help it. He ran to ests, is regarded with distrust and jealousy. the neighboring plantation yonder, where his In 1816, our people of the free States were wife lived, and gave his peculiar whistle under anxiety, for the two months after he ran away. She raised the window. 'Jump down!' whisper ed Ned. Jump down, just as you are. Wait ed, had left our nation in debt; a hundred millions

commonly severe, for this part of the world; and the industry of the north was, for a season, parat night, gave up the hunt. We heard no more of them till last summer; when, travelling through States of their due proportion of our public debt Canada, whom should we find, as a servant at the otel in Prescott, but this rascal, Ned. At first, it was shy and grave, and affected perfect ignonoted in Prescott, but this rascal, Ned. At first, ne was shy and grave, and affected perfect ignothe grass; the birds with chirping notes of song, and twinkling wings flew in and out of the bushes; the lizard and the adder were sunning the leaves as he sprang on the cracking boughs: the smoke curled steadily up from the brush-fires; long silvery lines of gossaner floated on the state of the state o fires; long silvery lines of gossamer floated on As soon as it was night, they set off again through in New England, should stop; and that our farthe snow, and hid themselves a second time in mers should be deprived of a home market for down upon our path. The air and scene unthe wood, half frozen and famished. The third their produce; that the manufacturers of new Engloosed our tongues and heart-; and, as we pass- night, they reached the Ohio, by good fortune land should be ruined; that hundreds of thousands round a boat, paddled themselves over, and were sate. Friends forwarded them to Canada; and, the revenues of government should be struck at the revenue of government should when we saw them, they were as happy as peo- down; that a national debt should be incur ed. ple could be, with every prospect of success .-"And now," said the beautiful girl, drawing herself up to her tull height, and tolding her arms, "I know not what you may think, for some of you northerners seem to me with all deference, to ly, and almost silently, submitted to the loss of about. Amongst other things, the Judge said: have the spirit of slaves yourselves; but, Kentuck-"Young B. of Foston, was here somewhile ago, an as I am, and on this slave soil, I dare to say The writer would not be understood by saying at, Ned is a hero-a hero, who, if he had lived in these were violations of the Constitution; but the deeds immortalized in the strains of some Homer."

for the benefit of those dull folks, who are too lazy to crack a nut and pick out the kernel. 1, All slaveholders are not insensible to the reat outrages darly committed by slavery upon States might be protected, sustained, and upheld justice and affection; nor indifferent to the wel- at the expense of northern freemen. fare of those whom they know to be brethren .guest, I would have horsewhipped him for a There are pure hearted men and women at the South, deserving our respect, our sympathy, coun-

se to some thoughts, which I will briefly state,

sel, and, and prayers. 2, It's northern man relishes contempt and insult, he can find it, in any quantity and intensity, ing and respectful, bold, and gay air of the men; by professing to be an admirer of their "peculiar domestic institutions" at the South. Southerners have given increased facilities to our internal manner of the women, above all, the overflow- rarely believe such professions, and are apt to commerce; stimulated our agricultural and meing affectionateness of each other, and the hos-

> noble men, if bound to their white fellow-freemen from those of our western States; our associaby the tripple bond of gratitude, and mutual contions would have increased; and learning and

PACIFICUS:

NUMBER V.

VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONTINUED. slaveholding interests of the South.

taies. So far from recognising the government are of such importance as to requere their aid of Hayti, at an early day we passed a law to sup-press all commercial intercourse between our peo-

me again. Let me pass, I beseech you! let me might be held in ignorance of their rights. Our while it continues to control our pecuniary in pass. Frank stood firm. Again Ned besought farmers of Ohio have been denied a market for terests. him in vain. He then turned to leap aside, their wheat, flour, beef, pork, and other produce,

fore Frank could come to himself, and be carried If the persons thus imprisoned are found unable to the house, and my father waked, for Ned to pay the extravagant charges for their arrest of the south. But I beg my readers to under get clear off; the darkness, too, and the storm, and imprisonment, they are to be sold into slave- stand that the south have not only maintained favored him. He was gone. And I do believe ry. These proceedings have operated as a tax their own rights, but they have made our rights we were all glad. Frank never blamed him. How upon the commerce of our northern States. Thus subservient to their interests; and it has therecould he? Well two months passed away, when, have our interests been made to subserve the fore become necessary that public attention should

afterwards; but see the cunning of the creature; the free States. For forty years we have thus a cunning and deceit that we sow in all slaves, been rendered tributary to the slave States. Our and therefore ought to reap. He knelt to my fathbeing sent down the river. You know what that a frank and temperate maintenance of our rights means, don't you? It means to sweat and starve, on this subject has not been regarded as uncon-and die by inches in the sugar-fields of Louisiana. stitional and dishenorable by a portion of our peo-

deeply engaged in commerce; our ships navigaher window. She was awake, and heard him. ted every sea; our sailors were numerous; our profitable commerce; ance of their favors, "and to make it truly a bumerchants were enjoying a profitable commerce; siness house for the Valley and its vicinity." our farmers were encouraged by a ready market for their products. The war, then but just clostot a second.' She jumped; and catching her in of dollars was to be raised, beside the current his arms they escaped together. expenses of Government. Southern statesmen "Next morning, pursuit was made from both consider that the interests of the slaveholding expen-es of Government. Southern statesmen plentations; not that my father wished Ned to be taken, but our neighbor was not willing to lose the woman, who was a house servant, and very command was given, and the blow was struck. ed by the tracks, which were half buried up, and chilled and blinded by the storm, which was uncommonly severe, for this part of the

r's, 'If a nigger has sense enough to run off, and cumulated by industry and economy, in the facellow, and has sense enough, too, to take care of fabrics as were deemed necessary to the comfort Ned soon saw that we were his friends, and told Industry was encouraged. Our farmers of Ohio s his adventures. It seems, that when he first found a ready market for their produce; prosperi scaped, he made his way good to Canada; but, again cheered every department of society in the sooner did he feel himself safe, than the free States. Our public revenues were ample.— Our national debt was paid off; our harbor improvement of our river navigation and day he travelled ack, till he reached our plantation; when, utters overcome with fatigue and hunger, he fell allow the played possom, as the negroes say, till he caught the hint of being sent away; when he again escaped. And now see how a kind Prove to the peeps of the played possom, as the negroes say, till he caught the hint of being sent away; when he again escaped. And now see how a kind Prove to the peeps of the played possom, as the negroes say, till he caught the hint of being sent away; when he again escaped. And now see how a kind Prove to the peeps of the played possom, as the negroes say, till he caught the hint of being sent away; when he again escaped. And now see how a kind Prove to the peeps of the fact that James the improvements of our river navigation and our cumberland road, were going for ward with rapidity, when the slave boding influence became dissatisfied, and threatened a dissolution of the Union. One of the slave states arrayed its military forces to oppose this northern on the 3d day of April, 1843.

GARY & TELFORD. ought of his wife, in slavery, so overcame him, Our national debt was paid off; our harbor imgain escaped. And now see how a kind Prove to the necessity of changing its policy for the fanence aided these poor creatures. Would you be- cied purpose of forcing prosperity upon the slave lieve it! The men who pursued them, came to States, in defiance of that law of Providence which the very barn, into which they had crept for conhas ordained that it shall never result from oppublic credit impaired, and private credit ramed for the purpose of sustaining and encouraging the interests of the slave States. The mandate was obeyed, and the people of free States have quiet untold millions, for the benefit of the slave States e good old days of Greece, would have had his they were as clearly violations of the rights of the free States as were the appropriations of mon-The conversation of this spirited woman gave ey for the express purpose of capturing furitive slaves. It is thus that our commerce with

Under the law distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, a fund was provided, by which all our northern States would Main street. provided, by which all our northern States would have extricated themselves from their presen embarrassments, and would have been enabled o complete their internal improvements already commenced. Our canals and railroads would itality, without a reserve or an effort, to me, a they suppose him sincere, to despise him for a greater encouragement. They would have aid science promoted. These advantages, though highly desirable to a free people, are dangerou to the interests of slavery, which must ever de pend upon the generance and stupidity of the slave population in regard to their rights, and the means of regaining them. All these results were clearly seen by that influence which is every clearly seen by the control of the original seen clearly seen by the control of the original seen clearly seen by the control of the original seen clearly s Mr. Entron, In my last communication, I re- er jealous of the progress of knowledge, which erred to some of the instances in which the teaches man to know the rights that God has money, collected from our people of the free given him. Their sacrifice was deemed neces-States, had been appropriated directly to the sup- sary to the interest of slavery. A slaveholding port of slavery. It is now my purpose to refer President became the willing instrument by which to some instances in which the people of the free the object was effected. Consistency, self-retates have been compelled to suffer pecuniary spect, reason, and the rights of the northern nience and loss, for the benefit of the States, presented but slight obstacles to the attainment of his purpose. These advantages to t is more than torty years since the people of the free States; increasing and expanding as we ilayti, following the example which we had set look forward to coming time, were sacrificed by them, achieved their independence, and estabsh a government of their own. - Ey their acts serving the slaveholding influence from all hazof valor and pairrotism, they became as much enuttled to a rank among the governments of the
our rights in favor of the slaveholding interests wants of all classes of the community. The claim
are to be resisted, but deny that the protective ntled to a rank among the governments of the our rights in favor of the slaveholding interests earth, as we did by our revolution. The claim are to be resisted, but deny that the protective has been acknowledged by France and England, tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the had reached that spot, when suddenly he heard and, indeed, so far as I am informed, by all the public lands, the improvement of our harbors, a crackling sound through the hemp stalks. He civilized nations of the earth, except the United our river navigation, or of the Cumberland road,

that man, and Ned, I believe in my heart, loved uncertain trade has existed between our people demands of the southern States? Is there an in- with the nature of those patent schemes which are so aphe almost killed my brother—'Master Frank! chants golden temptations for their American the accomplishment of their own purposes! Can God knows! would die for you, but I will not be produce. These temptations they were compell- any man of reflection suppose that we can extritaken. That wretch shall never lay his hand on ed to forego in order that the southern slaves cate ourselves from the moral influence of slavery,

The safety of the free States depends upon pre Frank cried, 'Beware! I shall fire;' and quick as thought Ned struck him a stunning blow. He fell utterly insensible. And what did that man do? Did he leap the ditch, and fly? No! he took my bleeding brother on his shoulders; he carried have existing in most of the slave States, colored him bree states as account in order to maintain such a state of ignorance in order to maintain such a state of ig iny bleeding brother on his shoulders; he carried him to the nearest slave hut; roused the inmates; seamen, when they arrive in port, are liable to be seized and imprisoned, lest their presence thim erect by the door; and then, and not till then made his e-cape. Time enough elapsed becoming the results of the slave that the presence of the seamen are the seamen and the seamen are the seamen ar be charged of speaking mostly in regard to the rights of the north, while I say but little of those early one morning, the overseer found Ned interests of slavery. In this way the Federal be thus particularly called to the support of the

MANSION HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE CINCINNATI.

nts Traders, and Travelers generally of the and the prices put against them are the pres ines at the above old established stand; (hav-ng a lease for a term of years) where he will for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for not inferior to any house in the City; having discount. With respect to most of them this is comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells below the actual cost to me in cash. They communicating to the Bar from each apart- were not purchased with a view to sell at pro

A general reading room is attached. Also an extensive stable, which is under the care of n experienced person.

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They are receiving new goods, and will continue to do ance. But it was always a saying of my fath-amendments. They vested their fortunes, action as formerly to supply their old friends and it is their intended by industry and economy, in the factor as formerly to supply their old friends and all who may be safely out of the states, he must be a smart tories designed to supply our nation with such allows and her sense and such as formerly to supply their old friends and at prices to suit the C. DONALDSON, & Co.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMBLYON JAMES W MARVILLE, IN DIVORCE. COUNTY, SUPREME COURT,

MARY E MANVILLE

Dated January, 28th 1843.

Estate and Money Agent, 11, E. 4th st. Feb. 8th. 1843.

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He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every descrip-

Hayti has been cut off, and our domestic labor that he been left to compete with the paupor labor of Europe, in order that the interests of the slave States might be protected, sustained, and upheld at the expense of northern freemen.

The keep strong and man, the labor to have should be useful to compete with the paupor labor of Europe, in order that the interests of the slave States might be protected, sustained, and upheld at the expense of northern freemen.

The keep strong and man, the labor that he up and the paupor labor of the very best uality, and will procure grave, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all cases, moderate.

August 6, 1842.

FINE S. ROYAL, FINE MEDIUM, 100 100 IMPERIAL, RUL. CAP and POST 500 520 PLAIN do WRAP. PAPER S'D, 200 GROSS BONNET BOARDS.

DOUB. MED.

JAMES H. SPEER.

100

REAMS

THE STATE OF OHIO. SCT.
HAMILTON GOUNTY, SCT.
All persons interested will take notice, that on the 21s are of December 1842, Amos Leland, sued out of the Suerior Court of Cincinnati, within and for said County gainst Davis Thayer, Wilkes Gay Junior, and Davis Thay Junior, partners under the firm of Thayer, Gay & Co, writ of Foreign Attachment in assumpsit for the sum of 191,50: Which writ has been duly returned Executed

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Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice. By Andrew Ure, M. D., F R. S., M. D. S., M. A. S. Germ. Hanov. Multi, etc. etc. etc.

(Hustrated with one thousand, two hundred and forty-one

This is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind

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cture are given from the best, and usually from official

lacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

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L'itors of newspapers are requested to co py this advertisement for three months, and heir bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the adver-

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-slavery Manual, Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 mo.

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Do. of Massachusetts A S Soviets sand Witnesses

of Massachusetts A S Society Do of Massachusetts A S Society 1 Appeal to Women in the nominally free states Authentic Ancedotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evan-gelical Union A S Society, New York City Anti-slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents

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Crandall, Reuben, Trial of
Dissertation on Servitude
12
Dickinson's Sermon

Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent, and Constitution of the American A 5 Society Society emission between Thompson and Breckenridge

Society
Discussion between Thompoters of the State of the Extinguisher Extinguished Extinguisher Extinguished Elmore Correspondence 6: do in sheets 4to
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Emancipation in West Indies in 1838

6

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Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, malum in se
Southard's Manual

TIESSRS. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Car penters and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds o House Carpenter and Joiner's work, at the shortest notice and on the most rensonable terms.

51-tf Woodson & Tinsley,

TROY ACADEMY.

Under the superintendence of Mr. & Mrs. M'MURDY, the 3d day of May. The situation of Troy, for a School, is certainly desirable. By direct canal Communication, Troy is connected with the Ohno river and Lake Eric, and by good roads (in progress) with the principal places of the State. The health of the place is superior to that of the Miami valley generally. Upon examination, it will be found to be more elevated than the places in the side which are reputed very healthy. But what is much more to its praise, is, the moral and religious character of its inhabitants. Perhaps a more quiet and orderly place could not be selected in all the country. Religion and morals have a strong hold upon the minds and affections of the people generally. It any of the Students, therefore, should unhappilly be disposed to dissipation, or to disorderly conduct, they would meet with no encouragement from the citizens.

cerly conduct, they would meet with no encouragement from the citizens.

The teachers bring with them uniform approvals from various sections of this and other countries. They have been engaged in teaching, in some of the principal schools in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, ker erone among the French, enable them to offer unusual inducements to students of the Modern Languages.

The Summer Session will commence on the 3d of May, of each year, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of Cotober. The Winter Session will commence on the 3d of November, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of April. Each Session will be divided into two quarters of eleven weeks each.

THE TERMS OF TUITION WILL BE, PER QUARTER:
In the Preparatory Department, Reading, Writing, and Geography.
In the English Department, 6 00

and Geography,

In the English Department,
In the English Department,
In the Higher English and Classical Department,
On the higher English and Classical Department,
On Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, extra each,
Oncidental Expenses,
Room Rent, for Scholars resident in town,
25
Room Rent, for Scholars resident in town,
25
As the proficiency students make in a course of study depends very much upon the books placed in their hands, the following catalogue of works used in the institution, has been prepared with much care:
TEXT BOOKS,—Smith's Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic—Davies' Algebra, (1st Lessons and Bourdon), Geometry, (Introduction and Legendre)' Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry and Shadows and Linear Perspective—Bonnycastle's Mensuration of Superfices and Solids—Gunmere's Trigonometry, and Surveying—Bowditch's Navigation—Kirkham's Elocution—Jameson's Rhetoric—Whately's Logie—Abercrombie & Brown's Mental Philosophy—Wayland's Moral Science and Political Economy—Alexander's Christian Evidence—Bayard's Constitution of the United States—Whelply's History—Paley's Natural Theology—Buthr's Analogy—Smiley's Philosophy of Nat. History—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Comstock and Olmstead's Natural Thiolosphy, and Constock & Turner's Chemistry.
LATIN—Andrew & Steddart's Latin Grammar, & Anthon's Latin Lessons, Sallust, Cesar, Virgil, Horace, and Cicero—Bezas Latin Testament—Anthon's Prosocy.
GRIEK—Anthon's Grammar, & Lessons—Jacob's Greek Reaker—Septuagint—Anabasis—Odyssey and Donnegan's Lexico.
FRENCH—Beyer's Dictionary—Bolmar's Levize's

Reader—Septuagint—Anabasis—Odyssey and Donnegan's Lexicon.

FERNCH—Boyer's Dictionary—Bolmar's Levizac's Grammar—Bolmar's Phrases—Charles XII—Telemaque—Milton—Les Martyrs—Racine—Henraid and Molicire—Portuguese—Vieyra's Dictionary, Grammar and Exercises—Bible—Bucoles, Georgies, etc.

The Teacher's Department will receive a considerable share of attention, and will embrace all the studies required by the Regents of the New York University.

Instruction will be given in Landscape Painting with water colors; also, in Grecian, Oriental, and Mezzotinto tyles.

e Further information will be freely communicated, upon application either in person or by letter (postage paid) of R. MYMURDY, Troy, Manni county, Ohio. 52 ti

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Consequently a medal was awarded.
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He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase nuites from one to their vears oil. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase nodes from to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT.
Franklinton, July, 1842. 7mo9-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

THE Subscriber, having became the proprietor of the Phi. DISCUSSION.

No change will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati masket, and a bank note list, will be given up each number.

The editorial department will remain as usual under my control.

TERMS-\$2.00 per annum, in advance; To encourage aubscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30,00, paidin advance. Any individual procuring ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one Gineinnati June, 1842. G. BAILEY JR

JOB WORK

2 Neatly executed at the office of the 2 milanthropist.